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A  
NARRATIVE

OF THE

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS

Of a Medicine well known all over EUROPE,

BY THE NAME OF

*Le Lievre's Beaume de Vie;*

To which is prefixed, An Account of its

NATURE and OPERATION,

WITH AN

Address to the *PUBLIC*,

FROM THE

PROPRIETORS in this COUNTRY.

And many extraordinary and well attested CASES,  
since its first publication in ENGLAND.

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L O N D O N:

Printed for the Proprietors, and by their Appointment sold  
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and De Hondt, in the Strand; Richardson and Urquhart,  
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The BEAUME DE VIE, also the MARC or RESIDUUM,  
sealed with black Wax, which outwardly excels  
all other Remedies for Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Gangreens,  
&c,

[Price Sixpence.]





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D I R E C T I O N S

FOR THE

Internal and External Use

OF THE

*B E A U M E de V I E.*

**I**T is now universally known, that the *Beaume de Vie*, taken two or three spoonfuls a day, has cured diseases the most inveterate, inflammatory, complicated and extraordinary. Besides the common method of taking it, I have lately observed that it has produced the most salutary effects by giving it in clysters; which is

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done

done by putting a spoonful, or more if that is not found to answer the end effectually, in half a pint of warm milk. This is more particularly requisite in all inflammatory disorders, when it is of the utmost consequence to keep the body free.

The best time and manner of taking it in general, is in a cup of milk, or milk and water warm, with a spoonful of the *Beaume*, before breakfast and before supper. The quantity can never do harm; and so far from heating, the more inflammatory the case is, the dose ought to be *doubled* and *tripled* even to the quantity of a bottle a day, without any possibility of being hurt by it: and it may be taken at any time, when the patient finds himself indisposed. It is indisputable that it is not only the greatest restorer of a lost appetite, but facilitates digestion beyond expression. In all cuts, bruises, burns, or scalds, it is unparalleled: and that it is the greatest specific in all putrid cases, by internal and external application, has been proved in *London*, under the inspection of the first of the faculty, where all other means were ineffectual. Facts are uncontrovertible; and on the strength of these, this remedy is now given to the public.

In taking the *Beaume*, it is adviseable to drink of some small liquor; nothing so good as weak broth, which helps to bring away the humours which the *Beaume* detaches.



Injectiōns, composēd of an equal quantity of *Beaume* and warm water are necessary for the *fluor albus*, *gonorrhæas*, and *ulcers* or *fistulas*, more particularly; they are also to be made use of for internal *piles*.

Persons afflicted with the gout, or rheumatism, besides the internal use of three or four spoonfuls a day, are to rub the part affected with the *Marc*, or *residuum* of the *Beaume*, and to procure more immediate ease, are advised to apply a poultice of bread and milk, with a spoonful or two of the *Marc* mixed with it.

It is particularly recommended to be made use of at the turn of the small pox, by way of lotion, to prevent pitting; the method of doing it is by mixing the *Beaume* with an equal quantity of warm milk; and bathing the parts, with a linen rag or sponge.

It is to be observed, that in all inflammations, and other complaints of the bowels, where clysters are necessary, if the first clyster does not produce the desired effect, it is to be repeated an hour after, still encreasing the quantity to two or three spoonfuls, or more if necessary.

In short, this remedy may be used indiscriminately internally or externally, at any time, or in any reasonable quantity, without the least inconvenience. The public are therefore desired, for their own sakes, to make trial of it, and to found their faith, not on the attestations here contained, but on their own experience.

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E X T R A C T

FROM THE

OBSERVATIONS

O F

MR. L E L I E V R E,

On the Nature and Effects of the *Beaume de Vie*.

THE *Beaume de Vie* having been applied to diseases entirely different from each other, many have been surprized at the assertion of Mr. Le Lievre, that it may safely be used in, and will remove, complaints entirely opposite. But their astonishment must cease if they reflect that every internal disorder takes its rise from the stomach. Certain it is, that whenever that part of the human frame is weak and out of order, we become a prey to all corporeal evils. Our aliments grow sour, are corrupted, and make a bad ferment; which of course cause an ill digestion; from which results a bad chyle,

B and

and this last forms a fizy and thick blood, deprived in part of its spirituous and balsamic principles.

Now such blood conveyed by the circulation through all the parts of the body with the vital spirits, must occasion obstructions in some of these parts; and the crude, indigested, glutinous, acid, or salt matters, the produce of a bad ferment; must there be stopt, and in a new fermentation to open a passage, turn into *head-achs, fevers, defluxions, pains in the stomach, diarrhoeas, fluor-albus, cholicks, gout, palsies, asthma, &c.*

It may be presumed then, that the true spring of all distempers is to be looked for only in that noxious leaven which spoils and corrupts our food, and, instead of a good digestion, conveys nothing but crude and undigested juices. Whence it is plain, that to remedy such evils, the only means are to find out a medicine capable of answering these three essential ends, viz. evacuating superfluous humours, hindering the formation of new ones, and fortifying the stomach.

These are the wholesome effects of the *Beaume de Vie*; it evacuates gently all heterogeneous humours, restores the stomach to a proper strength, re-animates nature without the least violence, preserves radical moisture, quickens the circulation of the blood, absorbs the acid acrimonious particles, and introduces balsamic ones in their stead.



It is not surprizing that the *Beaume de Vie* should so efficaciously operate in almost every one of the disorders incident to the human body ; since it is composed only of such things as are most strengthening and analogous to our nature, and those stript of whatever is terrestrial and heterogeneous. No connoisseur will call its merit in question, when upon trial they find that its principles cannot be separated.

This reasoning must acquire both light and strength from a reflexion grounded on an established principle, that the whole mass of blood passes thro' the heart about six hundred times a day.

The blood in our body we may look upon as a most rapid stream, which divides itself into a million of large, middling, small, and even infinitely smaller canals, through which that chyle which feeds all the parts of our bodies, is distributed. If by the badness of the chyle, this blood becomes viscous and depraved, the stream in its rapid course must carry and deposite its filth in the rivulets. By that means the vessels are often choaked up : obstructions necessarily arise in such parts, and by a consequence equally certain, these parts can furnish to their ramifications only a vitiated and impoverished blood ; hence diseases of all kinds ensue.

The truth of this principle is so self-evident, that any body may easily apply it to particular cases, and thus bring back the most opposite dis-

eases to the same origin. For instance, if the vessel which communicates with the lungs is foul, or choaked up in the manner I have just now explained, the food carried through it cannot but be very unwholesome, and apt to taint and corrupt them, and in time beget a phthific or consumption. If the vessels leading to the liver, the spleen, or the head are foul; this foulness will create obstructions in the liver, vapours, megrims, &c. nor is this all, for if the matters thus stopt happen to ferment, they must naturally bring forth putrid fevers, imposthumes, nervous complaints, caries in the bones, &c. &c.

I presume to say, that we have proved; even to demonstration, the truth asserted above, viz. that *almost every internal disorder proceeds from the stomach*; consequently to attack them with success, one ought to do it *in the stomach*. That as soon as a medicine shall be found, whose natural effects shall be to improve and purify the chyle, then we shall obtain the sure means of carrying through all and every part of the body, juices adapted to re-establish order and maintain it.

I have already spoke of the essential properties of the *Beaume de Vie*, setting forth that by its constituent principles, it is a sovereign restorer and strengthener of the stomach. I have asserted its efficacy in most distempers, because



let them appear ever so different, yet they spring originally from the same cause, a vitiated stomach.

If, to these reflexions, offered by a simple theory, founded upon a knowledge of the mechanism of the human body, of the true source of the various disorders that afflict it, and of the nature of those ingredients whose principles are fixed in the composition of this medicine; If, says the author, to these reflexions you add the light of experience; if you call to mind with what an amazing success it has been applied in the most opposite symptoms \* will it not follow that this almost universal efficacy which I have attributed to it, is not a paradox, or a groundless panegyric, but a certain and incontestible truth, supported by whatever experimental observation can afford, and attested beyond a doubt?

The most eminent physicians in France, and some in other countries, own unanimously that the *Beaume de Vie*, is the most powerful stoma-  
chic that ever appeared; they recommend and even prescribe it to their patients. Pretenders to physic, or such as practice without qualifications, with as much dishonesty as ignorance, have attempted to argue upon what they knew not, constantly repeating that the *Beaume de Vie*

\* See the following Cases.

*is a hot remedy, or that it must be hot.* These are the bounds of their criticism, their incapacity in the science of physic not allowing them to carry their decisions any farther, nor to bring any reasons in support of this vague and inconsiderate declaration.

Did they deserve an answer, I would tell them that not only their authority, but even such arguments as they may think supported by physical knowledge, will never be able to destroy the authenticity of facts related and attested from so many different parts.

Among the many instances which prove, beyond contradiction, that our medicine removes even the most inflammatory distempers, without overheating the patient, it will be enough to say, that it has been used in acute fevers, in bilious cholics, and pleurifies, with spitting of blood; and that persons have taken very large quantities in a short time, even to fifty bottles in six weeks, and none ever complained of the effect which ignorance lays to its charge. On the contrary, any person who shall find himself hot, or otherwise tormented by flatulencies in the stomach or intestines, whether occasioned by want of a proper digestion, by abundance of bile or slimy and viscous matter, will experience an almost sudden relief, if they take in the morning a milk clyster with one or two spoonfuls of the *Beaume*; and such

as



as feel acrimonious humours distilling at times from the head, may be eased by a gargle of half a cup of milk and one half-spoonful of *Beaume*.

That a medicine of such extensive use should meet with enemies, is no wonder ; some have condemned it thro' envy, others through self interest ; and it scarce became known by its prodigious cures, before several voices were raised to attack its credit ; yet the declaimers could assign no bad qualities in the *Beaume* ; they found themselves reduced to that single objection, *it is a warm kind of physick*. However, they confess it to be an excellent stomachic. But it is needless to answer such a lame objection ; since experience is the best argument. Yet as some may wish to have the one supported by the other ; I will, to facts, add physical reasons of the effects which our medicine can and really does produce.

*It is heating, say the critics, therefore pernicious in inflammatory disorders.* An inflammation, according to the hypothesis they have adopted, is occasioned by fiery particles in the blood and humours, circulating with them, and sometimes stopping in certain parts of the body, where they increase considerably the motion of these fluids, and are the immediate cause of fatal disorders. If therefore instead of cooling remedies, you administer others that  
are

are spirituous and composed of igneous particles, it is the adding fuel to fire, and giving new strength to an enemy making already cruel devastations.

This way of arguing might, we own, impose upon people little acquainted with physics; but let us see whether the foundation that supports it is as solid as it is specious. What is the true cause of inflammation? Is it to be ascribed to the accelerated motion of igneous particles, or to the subsiding of this motion, that is, to the obstacles which these pretended particles of fire meet in their way? I am inclined to believe the last to be the cause; and am certain that many physicians will be of my opinion, if they please only to give a little attention to it.

I expect to be looked upon by others as an innovator, one who attempts to overthrow a favourite hypothesis, which has obtained great credit in the schools. I am easy enough about the consequence, provided I have that justice done me, to be read with some kind of attention.

Is it impossible that the hypothesis of inflammation may be false? No, even the greatest men that have treated the subject were not more infallible upon it than many others. The very word *inflammation* has probably formed a prejudice capable of deceiving them so as  
to



to take the effect of inflammation, *i. e.* the inflammation itself, for its cause.

In effect, authors, both ancient and modern, tell us that inflammation has its name from *Flamma*, as if they meant that fire is the cause of it. 'Tis in this manner that the learned Boerhaave speaks in his Aphorisms.

“ The inflammation or phlegmon has its  
“ name from Fire, because it resembles it in  
“ its cause and in its effects.” But had Dr. Boerhaave properly examined the progress of the inflammation? No, he had read that its cause is fire, he had observed the effects to be similar enough; and has been satisfied with that.

Baron Van Swieten, who has given us shining lights into the oracles of Boerhaave, walking in the steps of this great master, did not scruple to embrace the same opinion; shall I be allowed to give the reasons I have for not adhering to the opinion of these two great luminaries in physick?

Had any body asked them, what are those fiery particles which gather in a fixed place of our body? Could all the depth of their genius have found a way to extricate themselves out of the perplexed situation which so simple a question must have thrown them into? I know of no other igneous particles in us but those of the elementary fire which we have in common with every individual in nature. And this  
fire

fire never is by itself the cause of any inflammation.

In support of his opinion Dr. Van Swieten brings an example which is no way conclusive in his favour. “ When a man in health (says the learned commentator: in Aphor. 126.) presents the upper part of his hand to a fire, he begins to feel a heat greater than the natural one, and his hand becomes red; if he brings it nearer, it swells and is painful; nearer still, the pain is more acute, the epidermis is raised, blisters are formed, and it will separate from the skin at least; the action of the fire encreasing, by reason of proximity, will burn the skin and form a sore; suppuration will intervene to separate the dead part from the quick.

“ Now it is certain, that an inflammation has the same accidents in concomitance and in the same order, for if it attacks the back of the hand, it is followed by heat and swelling with pain, these symptoms encrease in proportion as the ailment is more considerable; if the progress is such as to be near producing a gangrene, the epidermis rises also in blisters, the scurf is to be separated by suppuration from the quick; at last, if it goes to the last period, all the parts grow black even to the bone, as if they had been reduced to a coal by a violent fire. Gan-

“ grene



“grene then changes its name into that of  
“Sphacelus.”

To this experiment so conclusive for those, who, as it is commonly said, will swear *in verba Magistri*; I answer by asking these gentlemen, what must become of a hand exposed to a sharp and intense cold? It will in a short time grow red; continuing in the same position, the person must feel an internal heat and a pain in every respect like to that which is produced by fire, and by the inflammation of which fire is the supposed cause; if the hand remains longer exposed, the pain will increase with the swelling; a gangrene will appear at first and be followed by a sphacelus. I might then conclude from this experiment, that cold is the cause of inflammation; and that fire produces it by accident only in the same manner as all external bodies will do when they are hurt by striking.

If fire is not the immediate cause of inflammation, what is? Read Boerhaave, and you will find it very plainly specified. After having told us that fire produces inflammation, he speaks of an obstruction of the arterial vessels, but looks upon it as the effect, and not as the cause, which he improperly supposes to have before stated: I am therefore apt to believe that this pretended effect is the true cause itself. I mean this obstruction of the small arterial vessels; the globules of the blood mixed with gross

and viscous humours that circulate with it, and retard its fluidity at their coming into these pipes: the vessel is too narrow to give a free passage to this mixture of blood and humours, it dilates, but as it cannot be stretched beyond a certain measure of extension assigned for it, the principles of this mixture, unable to make their way, will fill it by stopping the course of those which circulation brings after: these last, drove by others, will attempt forcing the barrier. Hence a swelling in the orifice of, and in, the very vessels; such a stagnation, causes a fermenting, and this an inflammation, with all the attendant symptoms.

The truth of this may be known by the frequent and more sensible beatings of the pulse in inflammatory diseases. The fermentation spreads to the nearest parts by the reflux of the humours tainted with it, and makes the fluids circulate with more rapidity. Boerhaave himself says it in *Aphor.* 120, and Mr. Van Swieten confirms it in his commentary.

This motion of the fluid's acting with force upon the solids cannot fail exciting a violent heat, and of course a pain, which is the result of an unnatural extension of the parts. No one can doubt it who knows that two bodies rubbed against each other will grow hot, and even catch fire if the collision is carried to a certain degree of swiftness.

Here then is the true cause of inflammation: not in the fire which concurs to it only occasionally, but in the cold; in the coagulation of the fluids



in the obstruction made by gross viscous and coagulated humours, which hinder circulation.

The nature of inflammation thus known and stated, let us see whether the use of the *Beaume de Vie* can be contrary to such distempers as proceed from it. 'Tis well known, that spirituous and incisive remedies will very quickly make their way through even the smallest vessels of our body. These are indubitable properties of the *Beaume*: it quickly penetrates and strengthens the solids, gets into the mass of humours, circulating with them, cuts, divides, impels them forwards, and disengages both the orifices and the vessels themselves.

By bracing up, contracting and consolidating at the same time, the vessels and the solids, it gives them strength to resist the impetuosity of the motion which it adds to the fluids. Now the greater that motion is, the better they are rarified, divided, and run more easily in their canals, in proportion to their fineness and tenuity. The obstructions are removed, the blood resumes its course; nature gets rid of what burdened her; the *Beaume* by its purgative quality helps to drive out the enemy, and things return at last to a proper state.

How opposite is the general conduct in administering remedies for inflammatory disorders! Cooling, emollient potions are profusely given: what happens from this treatment? by so much

cooling and relaxing, the obstructions that were to be remedied, increase; the patient is exhausted and wasting. Then recourse is had to spirituous remedies, but often too late: the relaxed vessels cannot, but with the greatest difficulty, recover their spring.

If cordials, and corroborating draughts, are attended with success, it is because the relaxation not being yet brought to its last period, the spirituous remedies come happily time enough to restore life to the languishing and half dead parts in which the obstruction remained. The first step should be, to remove and evacuate the cause of such obstructions and for this reason the *Beaume*, tho' under the imputation of a hot remedy, never failed succeeding in the most inflammatory diseases; such as pleurifies, peripnumonies, or any other when it is necessary to resolve, evacuate and consolidate.

But to prove the injustice of the character given this medicine, with regard to heat, several persons having told me, that after they had taken it they found themselves hot: I advised them to take twice, and even three times as much. They have done it, and found it so beneficial as to remove their complaints.

Another proof is, that if any one has his mouth full of pimples, (a sure sign of heat) I bid him gargle five or six times with this remedy and he will be cured in a very short time; and,



will be seen hereafter, this is the quickest method of curing any inflammation in the throat or lungs, or such as are incident to the small-pox: and what is still more convincing, you may at any time swallow instantly a whole phial, without fear of any heat or inconveniency.

The last objection which I shall reply to, is, *that it is a salve for every sore, and good in any complaint whatsoever*; “ We do not like such assertions, they destroy our confidence.”

Let those who speak thus, reflect, that I give the *Beaume de Vie* for an infallible stomachic; that I take it for indisputable, that most disorders proceed from the stomach, and that, whenever you re-establish its functions, distempers the most contrary to each other can, and must be cured by the *Beaume*, since, notwithstanding their apparent opposition, they spring from the same source.

But if I had rather employ experience as more convincing, in preference to arguments, can the public be dissatisfied with the proofs I bring for their own use? As every one may, by comparing their own case, receive lights concerning the state of their health. It is well known, that the greatest part of the following letters and attestations have not been *solicited* by me, but, on the contrary, that they are from persons of rank and credit, whom I have never seen, and with whom I have no manner of connexion, but who are guided merely by motives of gratitude and humanity.

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A N  
A D D R E S S  
T O T H E  
P U B L I C,

*From the Proprietors of the*

*B E A U M E de V I E,*  
I N T H I S C O U N T R Y.

*With an Account of many extraordinary and well at-  
tested C A S E S since its first Publication here.*

**T**H E public have so long been imposed upon by such a vast multitude of *infallible* nostrums, that persons of character and probity might well be discouraged from offering any thing of this kind calculated for its service.—However, this medicine, so well known and esteemed all over *Europe*, has a particular claim to their favour; and they may be assured that its being offered to their notice does not arise (as is too commonly the case) from the needy efforts of an illiterate quack, but from a full conviction the proprietors have had of its uncommon virtues, and a real desire of being useful to their fellow creatures.—It may be necessary to give

king



kind of general sketch of the particular qualities that have been observed in this medicine, in the trials made of it in and about *London*. In the first place it is the greatest restorer of a lost appetite, and removes all complaints in the stomach from whatever cause they may arise, whether the bilious cholic, windy spasms, or the gout. It is greatly serviceable in an emaciated habit of body, whether arising from a natural tendency to a consumption, too liberal a use of mercury, or excesses of any kind; in all dropical lethargic cases; in all rheumatic complaints it has no equal; and the best medicine ever discovered for the gout in all its attacks. As it resists putrefaction more than all other antiseptics in the whole materia medica, it is greatly successful in all scrophulous, cancerous and scorbutic cases, and old ulcers from whatever cause; being the greatest alterative in nature when taken internally, and the best outward application in these cases ever yet known. In the scurvy, its effects are really astonishing, as will appear from several *English* cases hereafter mentioned. We affirm also with confidence, that there is no one instance wherein the bark in its most extensive use can be of service, where the *Beaume de Vie* is not still more powerful, as well in all gangrenes and mortifications, as agues and intermittents; in the latter of which it has been observed in

many instances that the fits have never returned after the first dose.

It has been administered with amazing success in putrid fevers and the small pox ; in which it certainly takes off that acrimony which is the cause of pitting. In short, its mode of operation is peculiar to itself, as it is not only an alterative but a powerful restorative, and though of a purgative nature, yet the strength is never impaired by it ; on the contrary, nothing promotes such a cheerful flow of spirits and it is at the same time a cordial and a febrifuge.

We come now to speak of it in a very particular instance, wherein the whole faculty have hitherto been at a stand, and have never been able to do more than palliate, *viz.* the fluor albus, in which it has never been administered without success\*, for its prodigious efficacy

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\* In a letter from a gentleman of *Gloucestershire* to Mr. *Raikes*, Printer of the journal there, this assertion is confirmed ; his words are these.

To the PRINTER of the *Gloucester Journal*.

S I R,

IT was with great pleasure I saw that *that best* of medicines, the BEAUME DE VIE, is to be procured at your office, at a cheap and easy rate. It is a medicine I have long been acquainted with, and have administered myself to the great satisfaction of all who took it. It is in great use at *Paris*, where I first experienced it. With regard to its virtues, though



ficacy in removing all complaints to which the fair sex are liable; the *Beaume de Vie* has the only just claim to be stiled the *Ladies Medicine*, as there are instances in the pamphlet, attested beyond a doubt, wherein those, who during their pregnancy were before the use of it troubled with all the most dreadful concomitants on such a state, and have several times miscarried, have by a constant usage of the *Beaume* been entirely free from all possible inconveniences, and conducted to a happy delivery and restoration.

In all instances where clysters are necessary, there is no preparation so effectual in that respect as a spoonful or two of the *Beaume*, in half a pint of warm milk; and this method has lately cured, under the inspection of an eminent physician, the disease so often fatal, commonly known by the name of the *Convolutus*, or twisting of the guts, when the patient was thought to be in extreme danger, and every other means proved abortive.

After

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though I am far from denying those you ascribe to it, I will venture to affirm, it will be found still more efficacious in the complaints peculiar to the Fair Sex, where 'tis always administered with the greatest success; and were but the hundredth part of those that stand in need of it to apply, you would find it difficult to procure a sufficient quantity to supply them.

I am your constant reader,

*A Friend to the Fair,*

After all that has been advanced, we yet do not pretend to absolute infallibility, like most of the class of advertisers, who have unhappily by their gross and pernicious falsehoods, brought this method of application to the public into contempt.

However, thus far we assert with boldness, that no medicine ever obtained, or yet deserved, so great a name for its eminent and extensive use in the diseases abovementioned, and many others which the Faculty have been at a loss to ascertain the nature of, and were therefore unable to cure. What we further add is, that if, on experience, the great touchstone of truth, our assertions should be found groundless, let us fall into the contempt we should in that case deserve; but at the same time we beg that no rash censurer will condemn us for attributing to this medicine such general virtues, as may at first appear improbable, but will be fully justified on the use of it.



## Account of ENGLISH Cases.

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Depraved appetite, pains in the Stomach,  
Complication with the Scurvy and Rheu-  
matism.

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**M**R. G—, of *Chiswick*, in the county of *Middlesex*, had been, from a too sedentary life, afflicted above ten years with a weakness of the Stomach, attended with a bad digestion, loss of appetite, and a most excessive and troublesome flatulency; to such a degree, that he was often obliged to seclude himself from company, on account of his perpetual and disagreeable eructations. On his applying to the *Beaume* for that relief which nothing else could afford him, it soon fortified and restored his stomach; he recovered his appetite apace; he has now no remaining symptom of his windy complaints; and can eat freely of broths, fruits, and vegetables, from which he was before obliged to refrain. He has moreover, from the use the *Beaume de Vie*, found himself greatly relieved in regard to the scurvy, which is with him, an hereditary constitutional disorder; and he does not despair of a compleat  
cure.

cure, by a continued use of this remedy.—  
 The same gentleman was likewise afflicted with the rheumatism, when he began to take the *Beaume*; and he is at this time absolutely cured of that complaint, by the same means.

N. B. For a more circumstantial account of this case, the reader is referred to Mr. BECKET, bookseller, in the *Strand*; who is authorised to mention the gentleman's name.

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Violent Cold and sore Throat.

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MR. Oliver, peruke maker, of Turnham Green, in the parish of Chiswick aforesaid, had a most severe cold, was feverish, coughed terribly, complained extremely of the foreness in his throat and breast. An excessive hoarseness, and a total loss of appetite ensued. A benevolent neighbour, pitying the poor man's case, gave him two bottles of the *Beaume de Vie*, by which he was entirely cured in three day's time.

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A most Inveterate Scurvy.

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MR. Weston, late of Drury-Lane theatre, comedian, had been afflicted for some months past with a violent scorbutic humour

in



in his face more particularly ; which formed a most dreadful appearance with bluish pustules, or rather excrescences uncommonly large, and his forehead perfectly covered with them.—He had tried many things to no manner of purpose, for the symptoms daily encreased upon him, and his appetite was quite gone ; in this situation he was recommended to the *Beaume de Vie*, by a gentleman who mentioned some extraordinary effects he himself had been witness to, and advised him to apply to it with confidence, notwithstanding the ill success of his other experiments. The hopes he gave him were fulfilled on trial, his appetite immediately returned ; the symptoms daily diminished ; and after having now taken four bottles only, his face is smooth, and retains only the marks of the disorder, and there is not the least doubt but a little perseverance will entirely remove the cause.

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### Fever and Mortification.

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**M**RS. *King*, of the parish of *Chiswick*, schoolmistress, was afflicted for nine weeks together with the ague and fever ; and could obtain no relief from any of the common medicines ; the disorder at length settled in her right arm, in such a manner, that she entirely lost the use of it ; and it growing quite discoloured, and black,

black, she was terrified with apprehensions of a mortification. In this distress, happily for her, the *Beaume de Vie* was tried, internally; and at the same time, the *marc*, or *residuum* was externally applied to her arm; which was entirely recovered by a few times using: and two bottles of the *Beaume* totally removed every symptom of the ague and fever, of which she hath never since been threatened with any return.

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### Small-Pox.

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MRS. Dunn, wife of Mr. Samuel Dunn, hair dresser, in *Brooks Market, Holbourn*, being dangerously ill of the small-pox, insomuch that her friends had little or no hopes of her recovery, they were advised to make a trial of the *Beaume de Vie*. On taking some of the medicine internally, a favourable change was very soon apparent, and her life was no longer thought to be in danger; but still, as the distemper was of the confluent sort, and greatly threatened the face of the patient, they had recourse to the *Beaume* to be used by way lotion. This effectually prevented the malignant effects of the virus, and the patient recovered without the least appearance of pitting, or any deformity whatever.



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Cramp, with an ensuing Mortification.

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**M**RS. *Howell*, of *Turnham Green*, was seized by the cramp in her leg, where it continued to torment her in a very uncommon manner, for several weeks. Her whole leg swelled prodigiously; at the same time that there was a most excessive contraction of the limb, which likewise turned totally black, and was full of knobs, or ulcerous eruptions: And to compleat her misery, the pain and swelling advanced almost to her hips. On her application to an eminent surgeon, she met with very little encouragement to hope for a cure, and thereupon had recourse to the *Beaume de Vie*, which she used both internally and externally; and was perfectly cured in a week's time, by only two bottles.

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Scurvy, with Ulcers in the Leg.

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**H**AMMOND TERRY, coach-wheeler in *Hand-Ally Bishopsgate-Street*, had from a violent scorbutic habit of body, two large and very deep ulcers in one of his legs; he had been treated by several of the faculty without finding the least relief. A gentleman hearing of his case,

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and

and desirous of making new experiments of the efficacy of the *Beaume*, from which he had observed the most miraculous effects, and which he confesses he never saw given in vain; sent two bottles to a friend of his, who lived near the patient, who he desired would particularly attend to the progress of the cure. He began by pouring the *Beaume* into the wounds, and laying over the whole a pledget spread with hog's lard mixed with the *marc*, and at the same time taking it twice a day internally. The success was astonishing, for tho' the leg was at this time prodigiously inflamed, tho' he stood upon it to carry on his daily labour, and what is still more extraordinary, tho' he drank hard every day, the inflammation abated, the ulcers continued to heal up; and in less than a month the man was perfectly cured.

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Letter from a gentleman at *Marybone*, to Mr. *Becket*, Bookseller, in the *Strand*, giving an account of a most extraordinary cure.

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S I R,

“ I N justice to your medicine, as well from a sincere desire of being useful to my fellow creatures, I have sent you the details of a cure effected on myself, when my life was despaired of, tho' I was in the hands of some



of the first of the faculty. My case was this. From an accident about two years ago, and that ill treated by more surgeons than one, two-thirds of the main bone of my leg for six inches and a half were become carious. The bark, which has been thought the only resource in these cases, was administered, in all shapes without effect; all kind of antiseptics, such as tincture of myrrh, honey of roses, and the like, recommended for topical applications, were made use of but in vain: the discharge grew every day more and more putrid, in-  
 so-much that the smell of the room was insupportable; my body was more and more emaciated, and my stomach so totally depraved, that no victuals would remain with me; nay, my very medicines came up again the instant I swallowed them. To moderate my pains, which were excruciating and uninterrupted day and night, I had recourse to laudanum; which I now took constantly every evening, fifty drops at a time; but to such a state of misery was I arrived, that even so large a dose did but afford a very momentary relief, and lull me to a kind of pleasing stupor for about an hour, after which my pains returned, and so great was the acrimony of the humour, on the parts affected, that I felt as severe a corroding, as I should have done from the constant application of caustics. In this deplorable situation, in ab-

folute despondency, I was prevailed upon by the entreaties of my friends, to take the *Beaume de Vie*, which I had before declined, from the contempt I had conceived for *nostrums* in general; and I declare to you, I should never have made use of it, had any other resource been left me, or any hopes been given me of success by other means. I began by taking it according to direction twice a day, and applying it plentifully with lint on the carious bone; and laying over the whole an ointment made of the *marc* and hog's lard, spread upon a pledget of tow. On its first application, the dreadful smell was immediately taken away, and on removing the dressing, the appearance was entirely changed to a laudable discharge; my strength and appetite encreased; and in short, not to trouble you with a tedious detail, in six weeks time I extracted the bone with my own hands, as I never suffered any surgeon either to dress it, or inspect the dressing of it, from my first usage of the *Beaume de Vie*.

C. S.

Paddington Street,  
Marybone.



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Cure of an obstinate Ague.

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**A.** B. Gardiner to SAM. FOOTE, Esq; had been afflicted with an ague for the space of three months; during which time his master had ordered the bark to be given him in vast quantities, but without the least success; at last a gentleman mentioning that the *Beaume de Vie* had succeeded in many instances within his own knowledge, where the bark had failed, the man was called, and as there happened to be a bottle of the medicine in the house, two spoonfuls were given him, and tho' this was the day when he expected his fit, and he absolutely found the shivering coming upon him, the *Beaume de Vie* put an immediate stop to it, nor has he had any return since.

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An Abscess in the Thigh, deemed incurable, occasioned by an obstruction of the menses.

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**M**ARY ALLAN of Marybone, had from the abovementioned cause an abscess formed in her thigh, which was treated by several of the faculty; was once or twice healed, upon which a fever generally seized her, and

she was thrown into violent hysterics till it broke out afresh.—This complaint lasted about seven years.—She was at this time reduced to a very skeleton, and looked upon by many of the faculty to be in a universal tabies, and absolutely incurable. In this hopeless situation, a clergyman in the neighbourhood, distinguished for his benevolence of heart, who had experienced in his own family most miraculous effects from the use of the *Beaume*, went to visit her, and notwithstanding there seemed not the least hopes of a recovery, he was determined to make trial of the *Beaume* at his own expence.—Accordingly, he procured a surgeon to make a longitudinal incision the length of the abscess; and the cavity was such, that a probe might be passed on every side, almost the whole length of it. This being done, he ordered it to be given her twice a day internally, and poured into the wound the *Beaume de Vie*, with some of the *marc* (or dregs) mixed with hog's lard, and spread over the whole; on removing the dressing, the very day after, the suppuration (a thing very uncommon in such cases) was copious and laudable. They continued this treatment some weeks, when she was helped out of bed, and began to sit up a few hours every day. Her strength and appetite encreasing, she began to make use of crutches, as the wound grew every day less sore,



fore, and the cavity filled up apace.—In short, by perseverance for five months, she was perfectly restored, and is now in service.—This case, however incredible it may appear, is minutely true, and any person doubting may be referred to the party.

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### Inflammation in the bowels.

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**A** Lady of the same place was seized with a violent inflammation in the bowels—The manner in which it is particularly recommended in such cases, is by clysters—A spoonful mixed with half a pint of warm milk was given her, but had not the desired effect; about an hour after a spoonful and a half more was administered in the same manner, but yet failed of relieving her—on which it was thought necessary, about half an hour afterwards, to encrease the dose to two spoonfuls, which produced all the good consequences that could be wished for; for from the instant that an evacuation was procured, her pains which were excruciating, immediately ceased, she slept well the whole night, and next day found herself perfectly recovered.

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An inveterate Scurvy.

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**J** L. Esq; of *Gray's Inn*, had for many years been afflicted with an inveterate scurvy and want of spirits and appetite——was always in the hands of some one or other of the faculty, and generally went in the season every year to receive the benefit which is expected from bathing in the sea.——But notwithstanding all this, the symptoms rather encreased than diminished. A gentleman speaking of this medicine, as a powerful stomachic, and at the same time a very great alterative, he was induced to make use of it. Success as great as could be expected was the consequence. His spirits and appetite encreased amazingly, his scorbutic symptoms apparently diminished, a costive habit of body, which he had always before complained of, no longer afflicted him, and in short he found himself restored to perfect health, and to use his own expression, fancies himself young again.

N. B. The result abovementioned, of encrease of spirits and appetite, are the sure and never failing consequences of the use of the *Beaume*.



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A Pleurisy.

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**M**RS. E. R. of *Marybone*, was seized with a violent plurisy, and the pains in her side were so excessive, that she had the greatest difficulty to breathe. One of the faculty was sent for, who found her very feverish, and ordered immediate bleeding; but by the persuasion of one of her friends, who had known the wonderful and sudden effects of the *Beaume* in like cases, she took two spoonfuls, and went to bed. The consequence of which was, that in a few minutes she fell asleep, and wak'd in about three hours, perfectly easy; and notwithstanding she was not let blood afterwards, and was informed the pain would otherwise most certainly return, she has remained ever since without the least complaint of any kind.

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Hysteric Convulsions in the Bowels.

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**M**RS. MARY T——, of the same place, was afflicted for many years with the most dreadful pains in the stomach and bowels; so excessive, that when attacked by them, her life was often despaired of.——She felt

felt also at such periods a kind of contraction in her lungs and the small of her back, and found the utmost difficulty in fetching her breath ; after trying many things in vain, she was at last recommended to make use of the *Beaume de Vie*, by which, whenever she feels any return, she is always relieved almost instantaneously ; whereas before the use of it, the fit generally lasted two or three days, and seemed to encrease both in its violence and duration, till she was happy enough to become acquainted with this medicine.

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Pains in the stomach.

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**M**RS. Y —, wife to Mr. Y —, of St. Giles's, Printer, had been troubled for many years with the most acute pains in her stomach, and such horrid belchings, in the night more particular, that the noise she made was really dreadful. — She had applied to every thing that could be thought of for her relief, but her complaint, so far from abating, daily encreased upon her. She was at last recommended to make use of the *Beaume* ; and was perfectly cured.

*N. B.* It is to be observed, that she took the *Beaume* pure, *i. e.* unmixed with any other liquid.



liquid, which in all probability may be the most effectual in all windy complaints. Nor did she take it regularly, but at those times when she found herself attacked.

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Copy of a Letter to Mr. *Becket*, Bookseller in the *Strand*.

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S I R,

THE several instances you gave me of the beneficial effects of the *Beaume de Vie*, induced me to give it a fair trial; and tho' I have been an infidel in the *Nostrum* way, it would be very unfair not to acknowledge the importance of your's in my case; as well as my gratitude to you for the recommendation.

I have, for these two last months, constantly taken two table spoonfuls a day. After the first week's taking, I found myself perfectly freed from that intolerable rheumatic head ach, which I have more or less been afflicted with for upwards of twelve years; and the dread of its return will keep me a constant votary to the *Beaume*,—for some time longer at least.—I used also to be troubled with a rheumatic pain in the breast bone, or *Sternum*, with a kind of oppression and great uneasiness internally in that part; the being relieved from which I must also place to the credit of the

*Beaume*

*Beaume de Vie*; and altho' for the above reasons I have sufficient motives for its praise, I must beg leave to add another, in which it has so far relieved me, that I am become even bigotedly fond of the medicine; having, after consulting several of the most eminent physicians and surgeons, and trying every medical expedient of modern practice, despaired of being ever cured.

Whether this case was scorbutic, or vermicular\*, is a matter yet doubtful; though from some sensations, I am inclined to imagine the latter, notwithstanding their imperceptibility; at the same time admitting my habit was rather scorbutic in general: but be the cause what it may, I was so intolerably tormented with an almost incessant irritation in *ano*, that my life was become irksome to me, not being able to sleep an hour together without interruption, for more than three years; having only obtained a temporary or paliating ease from the various things I tried; but nothing like a cure. Ever since I have taken the *Beaume*, I have laid aside all applications, and every other attempt, and I have the most sensible satisfaction in assuring

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\* The disease here mentioned is called the *Ascarides*; for which bitter injections are sometimes made use of with success; however, this gentleman had long tried them without receiving any relief.



During you, that in a few days, I became easier, and enjoyed my sleep better. This encouraged me still to persist in the use of the *Beaume* only, which has so effectually answered my expectations, that I am at this time so far relieved of that horrid complaint, that I eat, drink, sleep, am chearful, and active, and this instant drink your health in a glass of it, wishing it may give the same degree of felicity to all who need it, as it has to your revived friend, and humble Servant,

*St. Paul's.*

J. H.

### A Broken Rib.

A Labouring man, servant to Mr. *Campling*, builder, at *Marybone*, had the misfortune to break one of his ribs.—He was carried home, and a large pledget of tow, thick spread with hog's lard, and the *Marc* or residuum of the *Beaume*, mixed together, was applied to the part affected, and renewed twice a day, which so strengthened and assisted the uniting of the parts, that in five days time he returned to his work, perfectly recovered.

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## Dissolution of the Blood, and hectic Fever.

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**J**. M. of *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, has from too liberal a use of Mercury, entirely broke his constitution. His body was totally emaciated, he had no appetite, was troubled with a hectic cough and fever, and lingering pains and weariness, which deprived him of rest. Besides regular advice, he had applied to all the nostrums advertised as restoratives ; but found not the least relief.

In this hopeless situation, he was lucky enough to meet with a Pamphlet, entitled *Observations on the Beaume de Vie*, which induced him to make trial of a bottle. He fancied at least that he found himself more chearful than usual, even after the first dose ; however, by taking it constantly twice a day his appetite was perfectly restored, and his hectic cough and fever removed in a week. By perseverance in the use of it for six weeks he is now, after being in this deplorable state for some years, in perfect health, and as plump and hearty as ever he remembers himself to have been, at any former period of his life.



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An Accident, by a Cart passing over the  
Thighs.

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**J** O H N H A R D I N G was unfortunately thrown down, and a cart passed over and bruised both his thighs in a very terrible manner. The parts, tho' different applications had been made use of, became prodigiously inflamed, and sore, perfectly black, and threatened an ensuing mortification. — His brother, **G E O R G E H A R D I N G**, of the Parish of *Marybone*, who knew the efficacy of the *Beaume*, procured him some, gave it him internally, and applied it on the parts in the manner directed: which is, in such cases, by dipping lint plentifully in the *Beaume*, and laying over that a pledget of tow with the *marc* and hog's lard. This method proved so effectual, that all the bad symptoms soon disappeared, and in three days time he returned to his ordinary business.

N. B. From instances like these, and many others more extraordinary, it is apparent that the *Beaume de Vie*, in truth, is the best family medicine ever known; being a security against the ill consequences resulting from sudden accidents, where proper advice cannot immediately be had, and indeed very often success-

ful where the skill of the faculty is no longer of use.——It is therefore particularly recommended to people of affluent fortunes, whose benevolence prompts them to relieve the distresses of their poor fellow creatures.

SOME



S O M E

# Particular Cases,

From the ACCOUNTS of

# C U R E S

PERFORMED ABROAD.

Published by

Mr. *LE LIEVRE*,

A N D

Attested by Persons of the most indisputable  
Veracity, and Character.





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Some Account of

PARTICULAR CASES,

&c. &c. &c.

*Letter from the Count de Tressan, Lieutenant General in the French King's service, and member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.*

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Megrims, or Violent Head-ach.

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S I R,

**I** THANK you heartily for the kind letter you have wrote me, and the bottles of *Beaume de Vie* which you have sent.

I can't sufficiently express to what degree I am charmed with this remedy ; it has not once failed in the many trials I have made of it ; it relieves readily and effectually, *without heating*. It has never once caused me the least nauseating or disgust. In my last attack of the megrims, I took a large spoonful ; it immediately eased the pains and violent spasms, and re-established

established the transpiration ; soon after, I found myself inclined to sleep ; I waked two hours after, when my head was perfectly easy.

This effect is so much the more surprizing and interesting to me, the megrims being the only malady that has afflicted me to the age of fiftyone years. It has generally lasted thirty-six, and sometimes forty-eight hours, without yielding in the least to any kind of medicine. I believe your *Beaume* to be admirable for such as are addicted to study, as it always re-establishes transpiration, brings the nervous system to its proper tone, and by consequence facilitates all the secretions. Moreover, every time I have taken it, I have always found this immediate effect, that it not only diffuses an agreeable sensation thro' the whole body, but also that the salivary glands furnish a lymph, soft and very fluid ; that it refreshes all the nervous parts of the organs of the palate, and round about the throat ; one feels an agreeable breath, and finds oneself in that perfect state of health, which gives a peculiar kind of pleasure to an attentive observer.

The preliminary discourse of your little book which you have sent me, and that of the instructions, are founded upon incontestible principles ; and *I regard your remedy as one of the most useful discoveries of this age.*

In *England* nothing is so common as to see a person die of old age before forty, as from  
their



their well known intemperance in drinking pernicious spirits, numbers of them are soon troubled with obstructions in the liver, &c. which make them hypocondriac, and renders their latter days short and painful. I doubt not but your *Beaume de Vie* would be in great vogue there, were it once known. If you have any correspondents there, you may send them my letter, if you think it worth while ; I take upon me to receive your instructions and proofs, to add my own reflections to them, and send the whole to the Royal Society at *London*. As I am a member of the Society, and that in *Edinburgh*, they will have some confidence in what I shall write to them ; and I doubt not but your *Beaume* will prove as salutary as their elixirs in general are pernicious.

I wait now for an occasion of trying its virtues, on the soldiers attacked with the scurvy, in the military hospital of *Toul* ; and you may be assured, I will personally attend to its application and effects. Nothing would be more profitable, than to employ your *Beaume* in our armies, and our navies more particularly, who go to the *Indies* and have commerce with the negroes. I have not the least doubt, but this method would preserve numbers of our men, who otherwise perish in long marches and distant voyages.

*Extract of a letter from the Marquis of Havrincourt, Ambassador from France to the Court of Sweden.*

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Excessive Scurvy.

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S I R,

**Y**OUR *Beaume de Vie*, being spread abroad in this country, a lady of quality has desired me to consult you, whether or no your medicine is proper for her complaint, which the inclosed will explain to you. If it is, I beg you will send to me such a quantity, as you think will compleat her cure. I will here inform you of two extraordinary cures performed by my means, since I received your last parcel.

The chambermaid to the marchioness of *Havrincourt*, had been attacked for four years with a violent scurvy, which made her suffer the most excruciating pains all over her body, but more particularly her head; and almost deprived her totally of sleep. The first doses of the *Beaume* increased considerably all her pains, except those of the head. It seemed as if the remedy was searching in every part, and caused violent sensations in bringing away the bad humours. After four days, the medicine began to purge her, when all her pains perceptibly diminished, and soon entirely ceased.

Her



Her appetite, which she had lost for five years, returned, and she eat, digested and slept well. A pain which she had felt in one of her ancles for three years, no longer troubled her; in fact, her not being perfectly cured, is owing to my having no more of your excellent *Beaume*. My first secretary, has also experienced its good effects in the same disorder. In short, I am so convinced of its efficacy, that I beg you will send me such a quantity that I may never again be without it.

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*Letter from the Marquis of Remigny.*

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Spitting of Blood.

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S I R,

**M**ADAME *Dexoux*, a religious of the order of *St. Mary*, was in a most desperate state, from a spitting of blood, or more properly corruption. The faculty were at an entire loss how to proceed, and I began to apprehend her death with so much the more concern, as she is my sister. My uneasiness on her account, made me go to *Moulins*, to see her. At my arrival I received no manner of consolation from her physician, to whom I then proposed that your *Beaume* should be taken

taken with an equal quantity of oil of sweet almonds. He consented the more easily, as he knew of no other resource. You will judge by my sister's letter, which I send you, with what just reason you ought to rejoice at the happy effects of your excellent medicine.

Be not surprized, that notwithstanding the large quantity of bottles I had from you last *August*, I have but two left; they have been of such universal service, to numbers of my poor labourers and others, that I want another supply.

*Extract from Mr. Bourotte, of Meffon.*

### Remarkable Cure of an Epilepsy.

S I R,

**Y**OU are, no doubt, astonished, that after receiving from you near 300 bottles of *Beaume* since *November* last, I have not yet reported any effects of this inestimable medicine. If I have remained silent, it is not because I wanted a very considerable number of cures to inform you of, but because, most of them are of the kind which I have already mentioned in former letters. I will content myself to mention only one; which might be regarded as a fable, were it not well known to the whole



whole town, whom I challenge to contradict me, if I do not scrupulously adhere to truth in every particular circumstance.

A young man about the age of twenty two had been afflicted with a disease for near fifteen years, after which he became deaf, dumb, and epileptic. As his friends are poor, they could not bear the expence of sending him to *Paris* for a cure ; so he remained with them till *October* last, when they made him understand, that if he could go to *Paris*, they would procure him a certificate, by which he would be received into the hospital and there cured, if his distemper was curable ; he accepted their offer, and arrived in this town the beginning of *November* ; but the returns of his disease were so frequent, that he found himself unable to continue his journey, and unfortunately being deprived of admission into our hospital, where they receive no epileptics, he was obliged to beg his bread, and to retire every night into a lodge open on every side. The coldness of the weather very soon occasioned a swelling in his legs and thighs ; a fever ensued, and reduced him to the last extremity. As this lodge was opposite my house, he engaged our attention, and I interested myself with the neighbourhood to have him relieved. We removed him to another room, but in such a situation that he was looked upon as one, that had not twen-

ty four hours to live. Madame *Bourotte*, from a great opinion of your *Beaume*, advised that he should take it. He took two spoonfuls in the evening ; two more at eleven the next day ; two at eight the following morning ; after which the fever very perceptibly diminished. In short he continued the use of it, a spoonful every six hours, to the quantity of five bottles ; and what will surprize every one who reads this account, in ten days time he found himself entirely cured ; speaks and understands ; and has not had any return of his epilepsy since that time. This is a most astonishing cure, which malice itself cannot refute, as it has been performed under the eyes of more than a thousand people.

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*From Mr. Derelingue, Engineer in ordinary  
the King.*

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### Bad Lying-in.

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S I R,

**I** HAVE delayed writing to you some time because I waited for the account of a distemper which I have now cured. This cure does too much honour to your *Beaume*, and the detail is too interesting for humanity, not to make it public. About fourteen years ago a patient had a very unfortunate lying-in of



first child; since which time she has continually been afflicted with a considerable loss of blood, a falling down of the womb, a slow fever, a short cough, and spitting of blood; want of sleep, indigestion, in short every thing that could render her situation truly deplorable. Six physicians attended her by turns, and rendered her disease still worse and worse; the seventh ordered her warm baths, without effect: the eighth and last physician, gave her a sort of pills, which absolutely kindled a fire in her body; and a frenzy came on, at the time that I undertook her. Her husband and family promised to observe my directions with the utmost exactness, and indeed have kept their word.

I began in *February*; and during the first eight days, I made her take eight spoonfuls of the *Beaume* every day, and after every spoonful, a few minutes afterwards, a cup of broth, by way of nourishment; forbidding her, at the same time, the use of bread, meat, wine or beer: and every hour I ordered her injections with a syringe, behind and before, with *Beaume* mixed with barley-water.

On the evening of the third day, her womb replaced itself, nor has ever since fallen down by any efforts of walking, coughing or otherwise. From that moment, she began to rest three or four hours a night; the cough and

spitting have disappeared ; her voice, which was totally extinct, is returned ; but it is inconceivable how often she has been to stool, voiding clotted and black blood in abundance. During the second eight days, I reduced the doses to five spoonfuls a day, a cup of broth upon every spoonful, and at noon a little soup ; her stools and urine still remained bloody, but she slept much better. They represented to me, that she was a little bound ; I purged her on the fifteenth day with an ounce of salts, and on that day forbore the use of the *Beaume*. On the seventeenth day I diminished her doses to four spoonfuls, when she begun to eat as usual ; and every eight days a spoonful less. In short, on the day of Pentecost, to the great astonishment of all who knew her, she went to mass, and continues perfectly well ; but her cure has cost me twenty eight bottles of the *Beaume*.

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*A detail of the cure of a cancer in a woman's breast.*

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**M**ARY *Renee Genevieve*, of *Gamache*, the wife of *Louis Blondeau*, shoemaker, had, after her second child, a lump which formed itself in her left breast, about the seventeenth day of lying-in. It was at first about the bigness of

of



of a nut, and encreasing by little and little, with extreme pain, to the size of an egg; other terrible pains which the patient felt in all her limbs, gave occasion for a consultation of surgeons, who were all of opinion, that it could not be extirpated but by cutting away the part. All the necessary preparations were making for this dreadful operation, when her husband opposed it, and applied to me the *Saturday* following to know my opinion. I gave him two bottles of the *Beaume de Vie*, ordering him to give her three spoonfuls a day; and two bottles of the *Marc*, to apply to the part, with a compress: and directed him to change the dressing night and morning.

On the 23d of *July*, the gland being diminished one half, I gave her two more bottles of the *Beaume*, and two of the *Marc*, to continue the method which had proved hitherto so successful. On the twenty-fifth a violent fever seized her, and continued two days, with cold shiverings.

On the 29th the fever returned with greater force, with pains all over her body. The patient then voided a considerable quantity of curdled milk and slimy matter, and had four sweats insupportably foetid, both to herself and those that attended her.

*August* the 3d, the husband came to inform me that the fever was inconsiderable, that the

gland was become soft ; that the discharge of milk was but small, but that there appeared about the nipples of her breasts many pimples, which itched extremely, and spread also about her neck, arms, shoulders, and almost her whole body. I gave him three bottles of the *Beaume*, and ordered her four spoonfuls a day, and three bottles of *Marc*, to continue the dressings, and anoint the parts that were affected with the pimples.

On the 6th, her husband came to inform me that his wife had voided in her stools vast quantities of matter, milk and slime ; that her urine was extremely thick and yellow ; that on the 4th, they found in her first stool seven lumps, of the form, size and colour of a gooseberry, so extremely foetid that they were obliged immediately to throw them away.

On the 15th, the husband and wife came to tell me that the pimples and inflammation in her breast continued till the tenth, always accompanied with a fever : that they then ceased, and her courses came on in vast abundance ; but they lasted three days only ; whereas they generally continued six or seven.

On the 27th, she voided no more milk by urine, but only by the secretions ; the gland was now very small and soft, and her appetite perfectly ravenous.

*September* 3d, the gland was still more diminished ; her extraordinary appetite still remained,



ed, and the milk appeared again in her urine and secretions ; I gave her four bottles more, to continue four spoonfuls a day.

On the 17th, the wife came herself, and told me that she had taken four spoonfuls a day during the course of the menses ; that the gland was so diminished ; that she had a difficulty to find it ; as the milk yet appeared in the urine and secretions, I gave her four bottles more.

*October* 1st. I found the gland not broader than a large pin ; she no longer felt pains or shiverings ; the itchings which she had been troubled with were gone ; she had generally four or five stools a day, in which there still appeared a slimy matter. I then gave her four bottles more. In short, *November* the 5th, the husband came to inform me that his wife was perfectly well ; on the 11th he came again, to confirm the news of her being cured ; yet I gave him two more bottles of the *Beaume* to continue its use for fear of any relapse.

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*From Dr. Durand, Physician to the King, and to the Royal Military Hospital of Arras.*

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### Small-pox and Fevers.

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S I R,

**I** CANNOT dispense with myself from rendering all the testimony you can desire, of  
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the good effects, I myself have been witness to, of your *Beaume de Vie*; and I can with the greatest truth assure you, that I have seen cures which may be almost regarded as miracles, in several distempers. It is extremely useful in all diseases, which take their source from crudities, or flatulencies in the stomach; and likewise, in all such as proceed from the thickness of the lymph. Its efficacy is also wonderful in the small-pox, malignant and putrid, worm-fevers, and intermittents. I shall never be backward in prescribing the use of it in all cases, wherein I may judge it to be proper: desiring to give you all the marks I am able, of the sentiments of esteem and friendship, with which I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

DURAND.

*From Mr. Humblot, Advocate in Parliament,  
Paris.*

### The Gout.

S I R,

FOR more than twenty years, I have employed, without success, different remedies, which have been proposed to me to assuage the violent fits of the gout, with which I am unhappily



unhappily too much afflicted, and which often confine me six weeks to my bed. To abate the severity of my last attack, I took inwardly, for three days, two spoonfuls of your *Beaume de Vie*; I rubbed the afflicted parts with my hand, and put upon them, after that, compresses dipped in the *Marc*.

This method has proved so serviceable to me, that on the third day I walked in my apartment, the pains having ceased at the end of two hours, but till then more than commonly violent. I walked without the weakness which usually remained, and by continuing the remedy, on the day following, I went about my ordinary business.

I beg you not to regard what I here tell you as a compliment, but as a piece of justice, which is greatly your due.

I am Sir, &c.

*From Chevalier de Gaseq, dated from Bordeaux.*

### The Gout, and retention of Urine.

S I R,

I SHOULD fail in a just acknowledgment, if I delayed longer to give you the thanks that are due for a cure I have experienced

ed from the use of your excellent *Beaume*. A fit of the gout which seized all the nervous part of my body, and particularly my left shoulder, disabled me from dressing or undressing myself without help: the *Beaume*, which I have used for this year past, has restored me to the free use of my limbs. But I have yet another obligation to you: Your medicine having cured me of a retention of urine, which was extremely painful; being obliged, every minute, to try to make water in vain, and having made use of all manner of diuretics to no purpose. I am now perfectly well, but still, to preserve my health, I make use of your *Beaume*, which I regard as the greatest treasure; many people to whom I have recommended it, have been also cured of a variety of diseases.

I am, Sir, &c.

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*From Mr. Playniol, Inspector of the Ports of Paris.*

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### An obstinate Jaundice.

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S I R,

**I** KNEW imperfectly the virtues of your *Beaume*; I had heard of it as a remedy proper for strengthening the stomach, and facilitating digestion, but the trial I have made



of it in the disease I am going to speak of, has given me the highest idea of this excellent specific, as it is to it alone I owe my cure.—

The malady was a most obstinate jaundice, with a very considerable obstruction in the breast. Laxative tisans, the waters of *Vichi*, and evacuatives of every kind, which I had made use of for three months, gave me no relief, the bile being so fixt as to resist all purgatives ; and the nervous system was also attacked in such a manner, that my distemper had all the symptoms of a consumption. Want of sleep, a universal distaste, swelled legs, and frequent vomitings, rendered my condition very unhappy, and seemed to threaten me with speedy death. In this state I was advised to drink the waters of *Passy*, which I did upon the spot, but without success. In short, I determined to return to *Paris*, in hopes to hear of some remedy, which might yet be of service to me. One of my friends proposed your *Beaume*, as my last resource. I confess to you I had not that confidence in it which I have at present; however, having seriously reflected on my ill-placed reluctance, and on the deplorable situation I was in, I began by taking two spoonfuls every four hours. I soon after discovered a moisture in my legs, which announced the re-establishment of the transpiration ; I passed the night pretty quietly, and the nauseating occasioned by the fermentation of the bile entirely ceased. These

surprizing

surprizing effects, produced in so short a time, made me open my eyes to the efficacy of your *Beaume*. I still continued it successfully, and the humours insensibly took their course thro' the ordinary channels ; I nevertheless reduced the dose to two spoonfuls a day, because I found that quantity sufficient to keep the body open, and that the evacuations were copious enough. I can assure you, sir, that no remedy could ever be applied more apropos, or with more success ; for in the space of one month, the jaundice disappeared, the swelling ceased, I recovered my sleep and good plight, and what is still more, my appetite is so voracious, that I do myself great violence, not to indulge it in excess. I have suppressed many particulars, which I thought unnecessary in this narrative ; but I beg of you to make it public, that persons who may find themselves attacked with the like disease, may have recourse to your admirable *Beaume*, of which I make constant use, and to which I profess that I owe my perfect cure.

I am, Sir, &c.



*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wegbecher, Physician at Blodelsheim.*

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Lethargy.

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THE Dr. says, that he has every day fresh proofs of the marvellous effects of the *Beaume de Vie*; that among other admirable cures, he has perfectly restored a woman, near sixty years of age, from a lethargy, by the use of two bottles only. Before the cure, the patient was so drowsy, that they were obliged to wake her by shaking, to make her take a little nourishment, and scarce had she swallowed it before she fell asleep again, without knowing what they had given her. He adds; I look upon it as a most sovereign remedy for all complaints in the stomach: of which I have had the most convincing proofs.

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*From Mr. Belliere; dated from Picauville in Normandy.*

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Hysteric Fits.

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THIS gentleman writes of his having made a radical cure of a young woman eighteen years of age, troubled with hysteric vapours, which had afflicted her for two years;

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and

and which encreased in such a manner as to make them despair of her life, she being in the most terrible convulsions.—Her jaws closed together, so that there was no getting them asunder. From this dreadful situation three bottles have perfectly restored her, in the space of fifteen days. She is now actually in perfect health, works at hard labour, and has not felt the least return of her disorder.

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*From Mr. Boitelle, Merchant.*

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Putrid Fever.

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**I** BELIEVE I should fail in my duty to the public, if I was silent as to the admirable effects of your *Beaume*, in a distemper I have lately had; being at the last extremity with a putrid fever, obstructions in the breast, and a considerable delirium. After having been let blood four times in the arm, and twice in the foot; having taken all the drugs deemed necessary by order of the physicians; and my nurse having many times seen the happy effects of your *Beaume*, she ran the risque of giving me a whole bottle in the night, when I was at the worst: which composed me greatly, and alleviated the oppression in my breast. The physician causing me to be bled again the next morning.



ing, was in the utmost surprize, to find my blood so much purer in so short a time. He extolled highly the effects of the medicine *he* had ordered me, and bid me continue the use of it. But I kept strictly to the orders of my nurse; and took four bottles of *Beaume* in four days, which did me all the service imaginable, and restored me perfectly from the danger I was in. I have continued to take, since that time, a spoonful a day; I now find myself well, and my strength returned, as if I had never been sick. It remains for me to thank you from the bottom of my heart. I am,

Sir, &c.

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*Extract of a Letter from the Chevalier Ressegueer.*

S I R,

**I** RETURN you the observations on the *Beaume de Vie*, which you have been so kind as to communicate to me. You reason victoriously; and I believe that the enemies to your specific will no longer dare to rise up against you. In every case, you will combat them with the advantage which experience always gives. 'Tis, as you very justly observe, the fate of every medicine that appears newly in public, to be censured. One may likewise add, that many, very many of such remedies, deserve censure; but your's, by the singular cures it has effected in almost all sorts of disorders, cannot but excite a general admiration, and una-

nimous testimonies of acknowledgement to the man to whom they are indebted for such a treasure.—Go on, then, to distribute your excellent *Beaume*. Your calumniators can never be able to hinder it from gaining credit more and more. I myself know above twenty persons who have been raised by it from the brink of the grave, and who will not fail to publish the obligations they have to you. As to me, who was never a friend to nostrums in general, tho' I am on good terms with many respectable physicians, I will not fail to give due praises to your medicine, and I shall take it with the confidence it deserves. I again congratulate you on the discovery of your amazing composition, and am, with all due esteem,

Your most humble Servant, &c.

F I N I S.



## APPENDIX, to the *English Cases.*

*April 7, 1767.*

**I** T H E underwritten servant to Edward Walter, Esq; certify and declare, that in the months of *April, May, and June*, of the year 1766, I was brought to death's door by a long and lingering illness, which the faculty called a scorbutic cholic. Many things were tried, but I found no sort of relief; when an eminent physician desired me to make trial of the *Beaume de Vie*, which I did with the greatest success, and was cured entirely of my complaint with three bottles of it, which I bought of Mr. *Becket* in the *Strand*.

N. B. It was thought by every body that I was in a deep consumption, and had a mortification in my bowels. Signed by me,

WILLIAM SHRIMPTON.

*The three undermentioned cases are certified to us by the same Physician who advised William Shrimpton to take the Beaume de Vie.*

*June the 3d. 1767.*

**M** A R Y M O R R I C E, a child of eight years old, daughter of Mr. *Francis Morrice*, of *Castle Street, Cavendish square*, had been afflicted from her birth with fits, a hard belly, and intermitting fevers, which the bark nor other medicines could never conquer. She often voided worms, had entirely lost her appetite, and grew so lean, and her skin became discoloured, that she looked like a little mummy: after many trials of every medicine that could be administered to such a weakly dying child, nothing took effect but the *Beaume de Vie*, which was given her in the quantity of two tea spoonfuls morning and evening, in a gill of warm milk; by which her health grew every day better; and after two months taking this remedy, she was perfectly cured, the colour of her skin changed from a dingy to a good clear com-



pletion, her appetite became very good, and she is now grown plump in flesh, and every way totally changed for the better.

October 10, 1767.

**M**R. LOWNDES, a gardener, in *Edward Street, Cavendish square*, was attacked with a violent stone cholic, which confined him to his bed, and contracted him quite double; with a violent and perpetual vomiting: after being several weeks without relief, he was seized with the yellow jaundice. He was advised to take the *Beaume de Vie*, which he did in the quantity of two table spoonfuls, morning and evening, in half a pint of barley water; and to the night dose, were added twenty drops of liquid laudanum. After three days taking it, he voided thirteen stones; after which his water, which before came off with the greatest difficulty and pain, now came freely: in about eight days time he was perfectly relieved from every painful symptom, and in eight days more, quite well, and able to work at his business.

March 1, 1767.

**M**RS. MARY MATTHEWS, a widow, of about forty years of age, who lives at Mr. MONTELLIER's, a cabinet maker, in *Oxford Road*, opposite the end of *Berwick Street*, gives the following certificate: I the underwritten, declare, that having been afflicted for six months with a very rank scorbutic disorder, having my body and face covered all over with large blotches and scabs, with a violent itching; as also great pains in my stomach, head and bowels, which resisted every one of the many medicines I took: In this great distress I was advised by a physician to take the *Beaume de Vie*; and I was so happy as to be perfectly cured with six bottles of this most valuable medicine, which I bought of Mr. DURHAM in *Cockspur Street*.

Witness my hand, *Mary Matthews*.